DPULAR READE

PUBLICATIONS

America, on the subject of desert to the work of the Ministry.

MAT LARGE, and that not only for but for all coming ages. You are that in all the kingdoms of Europe, is secular in its character, shorn of heavity and strength, and therefore and its employment as an en-licy. It is treated with supicion that if governments did not prothat we appeal for a refutation of ion to the want of any such provi-spread of Christianity in the insti-rist, or to the success of the gospel ces which must prevail in the the pulpit and the press, in ats condensed in one, in falooking across the Atlantic

of the necessity of a government nters are looking to your country of the greater efficiency of that very

'S LATIN CLASS

L FAMILY LIBE

enal Life ion, as the rank, the wealth, the thall the other lures which established to offer. If ministers are lackany considerable extent, we ain and again, that it is because in America, IOOL TEACHERS nt, the love of lucre, as predom-

ocate the Manal Condition of

TRUSSES

V RECORDER VIEL WILLIS, Prop.

divine Head of the redeemed church, and governor of the times, the features of the age and of the country in which your lot is cast, and endeavor to prove yourselves worthy of both. Your existence is at no ordinary period of the world, and ruler of the hearts of all men, do thou pour into the souls of thou sands of the pious youth of America, such a spirit of holy zeal for God, for souls, for their world's history. A visible preparation is going on for the millennial gra. The systems of Paganism and Mohammedanism are waxing old and ready to vanish away. Doors are opened and opening into all the seats of idolatry on earth, not excepting China itself, and nothing is wanting but ministers to pass through them and take ing but ministers to pass through them and take possession of them for Christ. Where is your

ing but ministers to pass through them and take possession of them for Christ. Where is your ambition if the hope of converting Burmah, and India, and China, to God, cannot move you? Youder are those mighty empires of the East waiting for the gospel of salvation. Listen to your own Abeel, who is still among you, and who, though obliged to leave China through ill health, burns with ardur to return to it again; the living Gutzlaff calls for help for China, and the shade of departed Morrison points to the the shade of departed Morrison points to that vast field of missionary enterprise. But it is not for your direct personal lators in this cause that I plead, as for your indirect efforts by the work of the ministry in your own land. Every preacher of the doctrine of salvation, labors where he is ex-erting an influence that is felt on the other side of the globe. Every new congregation that is formed is so much added to the cause of mis-sions, both in the way of property and prayer; it is a new confederate added to the brother-head already associated for the model. to the succession to the succession (Christianity, before scarcely his sceptre into the scale, liately and with seeming trition of churchmen, referred to the churchmen, referred to the spiritual condition of the utter destination of the utter destination of the defendance of the utter destination of the succession. The succession of t soring pieas of interest, or to the cries of eight hundred millions of immortal souls perishing in the tes of establishmultry, from the sink down from the high honor of aiding the

various institutions formed for the subju-

of the earth to Christ, and be content to be the drudge of mammon?

5. Permit me now to touch the chord of in the face of start was the triple of senting the eternal honor which will accrue to you, by the faithful discharge of the ministerial to not, in fation the moral suits, you may succeed, you may get wealth, country? And even the more and rise to honor, influence, and distinction i society. But you may not; but allowing that you should, and that you may be very useful to the cause of Christian enterprise, still whatais this to the direct influence which by the Christian tian ministry, you may exert over your country and the world. Could you realize the brightest visions of youthful enthusiasm, and make your way to the presidential chair, yet that chair in my opinion is immeasurably below the pulpit as an object of desire to Christian ambition. Imagine the pageantry of this world passed by the scenes of time lost amidst the dispensations of eternity; the kingdom of Christ emerging from the wreck of earthly affairs, in all its gran-deur and immortal glory; and you yourself look-ing at all things in the reflected splender of the great white throne, what is the choice you will then wish you had made? Or going onward a there was you had make: Or going onward a little further imagine you saw the multitude of the redeemed fixed in their everlasting seats, and rapt with their undying ecstasics; with the Saviour himself in the midst of them, gazing on the whole with infinite satisfaction, raising to his side and covering with his glory the instruments whom he had employed in accomplishing the stupendous work, say, what is the choice which in that state you will wish you had made when secular and sacred pursuits presented themselves to your view, and you were requir

m your country; a deep and anxious ales all classes here respecting your Should large tracts of your coun-For the Boston Recorder.

I know that worldly pursuits are honorable, and I know that it is necessary that the bulk of the people should be occupied with them, and I know that in spite of all that can be said, the bulk will be so employed; but still I know also that the ministerial office infinitely transcends them in dignity and importance; the one is for time, the other for the soul; the one has relation to personal gain, the other to the everlasting welfare of our fellow-creatures. O how little and insignificant does the man appear, who is wearing out life amidst the most successful pursuits of trade, agriculture, commerce, or the medical and legal professions, important and valuable as these things are to the present interests of mankind, compared with him, who ed to decide for life? of the word; should the population ad villages, and these rise into the towns whose inhabitants are aled or given up into the hands than they do in this and other are Protestant establishments existe told that the question is decided a can be religious an an extensive sthere be a state-provision for this at the other hand, should the supplers and the means of grace, even is pace with the demands of increasing population; should you enother voluntary principle, and by and energies of the friends of religious instruction for the great the properties of the product of t the, what an argument will this dust establishments are unnecess. Now although dissenters have all other men. Again, I say, go forward to eternity, where riches and honors, and fame, will all s to satisfy or silence gainsayers, of ministers are yet wanted to meet es of your population; it is true this stretch to our country, where it does to yours, but in the success tent, it is not enough the

You need not be under any apprehension about the willingness of the churches to afford the necessary means for your education; the re-sources of your colleges would be found to increase in exact proportion to the number that then, young men; flock to the pose as this.

American youth, and under a greenent young men; flock to the American youth, and under a greenent valy jealously for the honor of your own country; a regard Christendom; a desire for the of the whole walth. to the wrote world, devote to the wrote world, devote to the work of the ministry. Let it to the work of the ministry. Let it to the wrote of the wrote to the world with the world with the wrote to the wrote to the world with the wrote to the wrote to the wrote the wrote to the wrote to the wrote the wro would not be content to live upon the plainest He has placed them in his Providence, within log houses of your new settlements. If he cannot be satisfied to wait for his reward till anoth-

r world shall open, he had better remain as he . But then let him recollect that he aban-ons a reward of which it can be truly said, do not choose to that earth is too narrow a scene, and time too

d to enter the sacred office, of bishoprics, deaneries, gold-ps, and pluralities, which are of establishments, which are and many others; men that would have done honor to any country and any church. O were the Malal Condition is, how grossby deprayed and alienated abow, for it has been told you seer. The world is not yet.

We are approaching the world is not yet.

We are approaching the moment's hesitation or regret, the brightest a moment's hesitation or regret, the brightest prospect of secular advantage. May you find prospect of secular advantage. it possible for you to converse with those glori-fied spirits but for one hour on the subject of the Christian ministry, and hear their testimony to Christ. We are approaching the the second millenary of the Christness' poly,000,000 of the human idotators or Mohammedaus, still without Christ, and without hope Can we be Christians and not an and pray over this most awful not many the control of the missionary cause and pray over this most awful a canergy in the missionary cause convergation in the missionary cause convergation in the missionary cause.

souls be excited? Will not every patriotic feeling be enkindled—the spirit of their fathers, which burned for independence and liberty, he revived? Will not the cause of Frotestautism in view of the rapid and fearful march of Romanism, inspire them with the spirit of Luther, and urge them on to finish the work he so gloriously commenced? Will not the cause of all Christendom, which is to flourish or decay, as the cause of pure Christianity in this country lives or dies, move their hearts as the heart of one man to enter upon that work, which has engaged the earnest attention of the whole Godhead from eternity? Will not the moral condition of the world—the signs of the times fire them with unquenchable zeal to enlist in that cause which has for its object the emancipation of this earth from the thrablom of sin and satur? Inspired, too, by the love of doing good and the honors that await the faithful Anthassadors of the cross, who of them will refrain from bearing the cross, who of them will refrain from be a part in such a godlike enterprise,—that of converting this world to Jesus Christ? Every pious young man is bound by the most solemn onverting this world to Jesus Christ? Every pious young man is bound by the most soleum obligations to examine this subject and see if it is the not his duty immediately to commence preparation for preaching the gospel. No mater what his pecuniary circumstances are. These should not prevent. If he has funds to delray, his expenses, it is his duty to consecrate himself and his treasures to the Lord. If he is dependent for resources of this nature, let him apply for aid to the American Education Society. This Institution was established for the express perpuse of assisting such. It is the child of the church, and has been fostered by the child of the church, and has been fostered by the child of the church. But can it do it? It has done in his record. But can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the can it do it? It has done in his prevent. If the prevent is prevent for the prevent of the pr

death summons them to judgment. And shall we not do it? May we not thus become the instruments of their eternal salvation, and also of the salvation of their children, and of their children's children?

We do earnestly desire to see more deep short a duration for it to unfold its ample treas- feeling, a more extended and fast rooted conres.
Your country has given birth to some of the most illustrious divines and missionaries of modern times. The ecclesinstical annals of the United States are adorned and sanctified by sed on this subject.

Brookfield Auxiliary.

The last Annual Report of this efficient Aux iliary is before us, prepared by the Rev. Mr. Fisk of New Braintree. And the following

risk of New Braintree. And the following paragraph so precisely expresses our own views on this point, that we cannot forbear to quote it.
"Brethren, the harvest is great and the laborers are few; and where shall they spend their strength? Let us follow the example of the went, we are approaching the discount millenary of the Christian sand proposed in second millenary of the Christians and not without Christ, and without hope and every company and pray over this most awful a contrary is stepping forward with a energy in the missionary cause, sill that the contrary is stepping forward with a energy in the missionary cause, will be most blessed in the contrary world. It will be your own faul

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1835.

Such is the Appeal of an English Minister of the Gospel to the Pious Young men of the United States of America, on the subject of devoting themselves to the work of the Ministry. And can it be heard or read unheeded by these young men? Will not their sympathies within them he moved—the tenderest sensibilities of their souls be excited? Will not every patriotic feeling be enkindled—the spirit of their fathers, which burned for independence and liberty, he revived? Will not the cause of Frotestantism in view of the rapid and fearful march of Romanism, inspire them with the spirit of Luther, and urge them on to finish the work he so gloriously commenced? Will not the cause of all dhilt, and urge the pressing claims of our country, and yet so few meet them with the print of Luther, and urge them on to finish the work he so gloriously commenced? Will not the cause of all admit, and urge the pressing claims of our country, and yet so few meet them with the prompitude and liberality they confessedly deserve? We beg that these questions may be seriously considered, and that they be not dismissed, till they shall have inspired in the boson of every reader, a resolution to do more than he has yet done, for the moral renovation of his country, by means of gospel ministrations.

of his country, by means of gospel ministrations.

Another thought, worthy of reflection. From the same Report, we take another paraph, not because the thought is new, but because it is obvious, and comes home to every man's bosom. Whatever gives enjoyment, and formishes. cause it is onvious, and comes along man's bosom. Whatever gives enjoyment, and furnishes improvement to us, as rational and immortal beings, is adapted to the enjoyment and improvement of others, and ought therefore to be imparted to them, if they are now

The Churches and congregations in our con-

Therefore I fear for that disciple. With all that is amiable and lovely-with all that is worthy of teem and respect, I fear for the safety of esteen and respect, I tear for the safety of Hos soul. What! Born again—a child of God— brought nigh by the blood of Christ—yet all that true of him which I have stated! A stran-ger to social prayer! A stranger to self-denial! A stranger to decisive action in the cause of

Reader, if these things are true of you, there keaper, it mese things are true of you, there is ample reason for you to "fear lesta promise being left of entering into his rest, you should seem to come short of it." Simon.

#### For the Boston Recorder. PRAYER FOR RULERS.

Mr. Editor,—By way of following up the suggestion in a late Recorder, allow me to say, be made by the church without ceasing, that God would avert from our land and nation a threat-

out ceasing.

# "MINISTERIAL EXCHANGES

ON THE SABBATU."

Mr. Editor,—Under this title there appear Mu. Editon,—Under this title there appeared in your paper a few weeks since, a "report" read at a meeting of a Conference of Churches, which seems to me peculiarly objectionable; and if it passes unmet, I fear its publication will help exceedingly to increase the desecration of the Sabbath, already so appalling. The hope that other hands would meet the "report;" together with pressing engagements, have hitherto kept me silent. Your correspondents "Sinceritas," and "H. Kingsbury, Esq." have replied with much justice and truth, for which I thank them heartily; but as they have not said all that the case requires, will you give place to the folhe case requires, will you give place to the fol-

lowing remarks?

I object to the ground taken in the "Report" that "riding to exchange is a religious service, and falls in perfectly with the design of the Sabath," If the "Report" had said, building houses of public worship, or pursuing classical and theological studies with the ministry in view or the printing of books designed to promote the and theological studies with the ministry in view or the printing of books designed to promote the observance of the Sabbath; or manufacturing the atensis used in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is "a religious service, and falls in perfectly with the design of the Sabbath;" it

For the Boston Recorder.

I FEAR FOR THAT DISCIPLE.

I have not one word to say against his external moral character. He is industrious, economical, just, kind, amiable. He is in honor

where the same of the world, we are ever ready to acknowledge that it neither can, nor ought to stand alonebut we claim that it should be austained with an arm as vigorous and a resolution as bold, as are well in the standard of the world behind as to satisfy the most then, young men; flock to the American youth, and under the first provided that many of you.

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It is not to be concealed that m save attendance on its external rites, more than any amiable and respectable impenitent sinner. What would become of the Church of God if every member of it possessed his exact likeness? Could we expect energetic efforts to save men from perdition? An army of such disciples would never brandish a spear against the foos of God and holiness. The Devil might go on with all his machinations against the happeness of man and the glory of God. He would still be the Prince of this world in spite of the Prince of Peace.

He circumstances of the case would make it lawful to ride Sabbath morning; but if no such circumstances occur, it would be unlawful, he cause the travelling is a secular matter, and might be performed before the Sabbath arrives. Though it be (as it ought to be) my ordinary and settled practice to travel on Saturday, yet the providence of God! (i. e. circumstances) might render it lawful, in a given case, to ride Sabbath morning. In this view, the disciples were justified, when on the Sabbath day, "they plucked the ears of corn and did eat, rubbing plucked the ears of corn and did eat, rubbing them in their hands,"-[ To be continued.]

wife requires that her husband should remain at home till Sabbath morning. This is a case which may possibly arise—but if ministers and their wives have right views, we believe it is not a case that will often occur. The practice of a little self-denial and a little inconvenience will generally overcome this obstacle. If it is insurmountable however, it then

obstacle. If it is insurmountable however, it then becomes a question whether the exchange ought not to be deferred. The writer, whose wife has never had robust health, has not found this an insurmountable obstacle during fourteen years.

† The writer was once under an engagement to exchange with a brother, 14 miles distant, in the month of December; and was called to attend a funeral at 4 o'clock P. M. on Saturday; but nevertheless, he felt it to be his duty to go after the funeral less, the first point of the property was over; and though it was exceedingly cold, he

Once during the writer's ministry of seventeen

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

n consequence of these contributions,—or that he poor of our city have been overlooked, any nore than if the same amount had been exended for theatrical shows, or at horse-races. And though some never fear that what is wasted at theatres, or in horse-races, and at the gaming table, will obstruct vehacity at home, who regard contributions for benevolent objects as endangering the interests of the poor, we onfess we cannot sympathise in their feelings.

# LETTER PROM SWITZERLAND.

Basle, Aug. 1, 1835.

ably to enlarge, because of its importance—the interest there is in America on the subject, and point. My subject was to find out to what ex-tent Universalism prevailed among the profes-sing Christians of Switzerland. For this pursing Christians of Switzerland. For this purpose I made inquiries of Swiss, French and Germans. My question was, 'are there any Universalists among your Christians?' The answer of a French gentleman who lived in Germany was, that he found not a single Christian there who was not an Universalist. A Swiss gentleman awayered as that there were a Swiss gentleman answered me that there were a great many Universalists in Switzerland, but that greatmany Universalists in Switzerland, but that as it was a minor question what a man believed on that point, very little auxiety was manifested. A German gentleman at Basle told me that the most pious believed in Universalism (speaking in English) but that the "dead orthodox" did not.

In view of the singular and descordant auxyers I present the properties will further and

In view of the singular and descordant answers, I pursued the question still farther, and at last to my great consolation, was relieved from my embarrassment. The result is, that there is no one in Switzerland who preaches what we call in America, the doctrine of the universal salvation of all men. The term Universalist has with them an entirely different signification. It refers simply to those who believe that the hencefts of the death of Christ are capable of being amilied to all if they will accombine the control of the death of the capable of heinz amilied to all if they will accombine the control of the death of the neve that the hench's of the death of Christ are capable of being applied to all if they will ac-cept of it. They hold that Christ's death was not for the elect alone, but for all who would wish to come to God through him. The ques-tion is not much agitated by the more devoted Christians, in this time of the new reformation of Switzerland. They think more of the mani-catation of a spiritual life, then of the manifestation of a spiritual life, than of the uphold

There is in Switzerland, it ought to be added There is in Switzerland, it ought to be added, a numerous class who follow in the steps of many others, who believe that there are many who will have a chance of repentance afforded them after death. Under this category will be included the heathen. Their reason for thus believing is, I believe, chiefly founded on, to say the least, the ambiguous argument of Christ's going to preach to the spirits in prison. After this preaching has taken place, some hold that all will repent; but the greater part, that those who do not repent will receive their reward in eternal misery.

No such views are given from the pulpits of Switzerland. Those who have them are dis-posed to say that it is not well to preach them. In this canton of Basle, the so called liberal Christians, rather take a pride in being consid-ered orthodox, and in hearing preaching that does not depart from the standard of faith; yet they do not wish to hear experimental or practi-cal preaching that shall wake them from their slothful slumbers or irritate their contented consciences.

In the missionary Seminary of Basle, the ruth as it is in Jeson is preached, believed and practised. Rumors had gone abroad that they were Universalists to some considerable extent; but I have no doubt that the report had its origin in this confusion of terms arising from the different meaning given to them by the people of different countries. When you are so readily and nuhesitatingly answered by French and Germans, that almost every body is an Universalist, however much surprised you may be, you are disposed to yield assent because you have not the least reason to suspect that they have misunderstood your question. The same have misunderstood your question. The same word exists in the three languages, yet, no

whose accounts of their travels have been put lished, have deceived themselves in some similar manner where they assert that this false doctrine is so prevalent. I have not Dyight's travels, but if I rightly remember, he makes some broad assertions on this point, which I think, if he had made a more diligent cross examination, he would have been disposed to correct. The accounts that can be given by Prof. Sears in relation to Germany however, will be appalling. He finds there that many of the most prous do not believe that they will be a single soul lost. ot believe that there will be a single orever. This doctrine is held by all the pious rofessors with whom he has conversed; but and are not among the pious, but are either infidels or the " How then do Dr. Blumbardt and his friends

regard the condition of the heathen. They think that it is the duty of all Christians to act and preach as if all were to be lost, and lost eternally. Yet they think that it is not revealed ternally. Yet they think that it is not revealed a the Bible that the heathen either are irremeliably lost or will be saved; then they add that where the Bible is silent, it is the duty of Chris-tians to be silent also. Each one may have his private opinion on the subject; but as his opinion is not a part of the revealed word, he has no right to preach it. The Christians do not agitate this question much among themselves, but do as we would do if we saw a man in the water, and though uncertain whether or not he would absolutely drown, we make all exertions to save him. Certainly, they say, no man is to save him. Certainly, they say, no man is saved but through not only the power of Christ, but from having heard and believed in Christ; this may be communicated to him in the moment of death, or in the other world. If in either case he should refuse, he would be lost forever like those in Christian lands. These opinions such as they are, they are induced to believe in part from the views that they take of the char-acter of God, which latter views are influenced a part by their peculiar temperament.

Of the mission school itself, I know not that can communicate any thing that is not alre-known by those interested in America. To following however, are the notes of one was been on the ground. The Basle Mission ry Society support the school, and it was exted that the chief part of the pupils would peeted that the chief part of the pupils would come from German Switzerland. There are now in the school thirty-nine, of whom seven only are from Switzerland, and twenty are from the kingdom of Wurtemberg alone. Dr. Blum-hardt himself is from Wurtemburg, and two of their professors received their education at Tu-birgen. Besides the Superintendent Dr. B there are four professors and a professor of sing ing, which of course occupies a prominent place

rtion, biographies, books of practical piety, ssionary publications, little of modern Ger-an theology, except the more spiritual wri-

The students rise at five; breakfast at 7: study from 8 to 12; after that, it is a rule agree to by themselves that none shall study or write, but walk, visit, &c. All go to bed at ten, how-As to work, they cannot be said to have much system. There is a small gymnasium at the

end of the garden, used whenever any one has an inclination. The vegetable garden, well lined with flower beds, is likewise cultivated by them; but the time of one man constantly employed upon it, would be sufficient. In one small room are two carpenter's benches, and only two occupy themselves in that manner. Three of them at one time, happened to be bakers; and since then, the art has been handed down among them, and they bake their own bread. They find they have no time for work, One hundred and fourteen have gone out

a the Seminary. Portraits of all of them suspended in the museum, done in India Here are Korck, Gobat, Hildner, Muller, and so many others of whom we have so often heard. During the twenty years since the existence of the school, thirty-six have died of those who had gone out. Of those who enter, a little more than one in six do not become mis-sionaries, by reason of want of talent, sickness school, thirty-six have died o It being vacation, the young men whom were those who had but just entered Their personal appearance was every way as favorable as that of the same class of young men just entered at one of our country academies. The appearance of those who had graduated, was that of men of meekness and r tion, of natural talents of a high order. When we see the amount of knowledge ordinarily possessed by those who enter, the length of time they study, the limited range of studies that they study, the limited range of studies that they pursue, it is not necessary that I should stop to show the difference of their degree of acquirements with those of our American Mis-sionaries. There can be no doubt, however, but that they are as well educated as those who go out from England, except those who have

n at their Universities. Dined at the mission house, three verses of a hymn were sung before we sat down to dinner instead of a grace. Thanks were returned as The dinner was as simple as could be Pewter plates served for all. Soup, boiled meat and string beans, without any desert: the wine was little more palatable than old cider from the cask. During dinner at mother time at the Missionary house, the repast was consumed very rapidly, minerals were passed round very rapidly, minerals were passed round the table as a matter of study. They treated me like a brother, as if I had always been of them; as if they felt an affection for me that had been growing for years. The Americans appear in Europe to be growing very cold, reserved and Nothing can exceed the warmheart-ne frankness, and the affection of these

## BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Dec. 25, 1835.

CONVERSION OF IRELAND.

No one can doubt its importance. Some five ons of Roman Catholics in that island are going down to perdition; not because they are Roman Catholics, but because they trust in the Virgin Mary and other saints, instead of Christ. obey the Pope and his priests instead of God, and degrade themselves with whiskey-drinking, fighting, and other vices. Whether a few exceptions may be found, we do not say. We have no evidence of the existence of any, and the general character of the Roman Catholic Irish is notoriously such as we have described. It is the better part of the laboring classes, tha comes to this country .- The conversion of such a vast multitude of souls to Christ, and the salvation of themselves and their posterity, or even of so large a part of them and their descendants, as usually die in hope when the gospel is preached in its purity, is an object of immense importance; and it depends on the conversion of Ire-

The conversion of that country is of wast im portance to other nations. No nation has been converted since the days of Luther. The boundaries of Protestantism, excepting some additions by the settlement of new countries, is, are where he left them. The Court of Rome is not obliged now to make its own defence its principal em ployment. Its movements are aggressive. It has its societies and colleges for "propagating the faith." It sends forth its millions to heath en lands. It pours its emigrants into the newer parts of the world, and sends after them its priests and its treasurers, to embody them, to direct their movements and extend the power of the church. Yet there are several nations, which seems ripe for defection, and for the reception of a better faith. France, once almos Protestant, has never since been entirely subjugated in heart. She now has a Protestant church, equally protected and fostered by law as the Papal. Roman Catholic France, even, has never yielded to the boast of Rome, the entire subjection demanded. She has always asserted, more or less distinctly, her claim to be recognized as the "Gallican church," having rights independent of Rome, with which the Pope may not interfere. In Spain, as late disclosures have shown, a desire exists, to a very gratifying extent, for a reformation which shall ount to virtual Protestantism. In Portugal, the general acquiescence in the acts of the Queen, and indeed, the success of her cause, against Miguel and the priesthood, and still more, the continuance of that government, in defiance of the protest of the Pope, all show that the reign of Papal superstition is less universal and despotic than formerly. In short, the "signs of the times" indicate, that should nan Catholic nation be converted, others would soon follow. The fact would awaken universal attention throughout the Papal said, "Don't talk of him, he is like a parentheworld. The friends of a purer faith, and indeed, all who are conscious of spiritual wants

perceive the emptiness of Popish forms, the de- | tion in Parliament, from some persons who pro fectiveness of Popish morality, and the arrogance of Popish despotism, would be encourage ed, would make their now unknown numbers visible, would act with a definite purpose and in concert, and might well expect the victory. The very process could hardly fail to be attended with numerous saving conversions in every nation; and the victory would effectually open the way for the unimpeded course of the

By the conversion of Ireland, the danger of Roman Catholic ascendancy in the United States would be annihilated at a blow. Ireland might then send over her hundreds of thousands, and the interests of the Popedom be none the stronger among us. Without a Roman Catholic population, to constitute a party, of which, they may be the head, the priests could do us little mischief. Even if adherents of the Pope dom now among us should continue, or increase, the still more rapid increase of Protestants would diminish their relative strength, and therefore their power to injure us. Besides; a nation taken from the Popedom would diminish its resources. Other nations, threatening to follow the example, would call for undivided attention, leaving "His Holiness" neither leisure nor means to attempt our conversion. But how will it affect our safety, will appear more fully in future numbers.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF WILBERFORCE We find the following Recollections of Mr.

Wilberforce in the Christian Keepsake, edited by the Rev. William Ellis, Secretary of the London Missionary Society. It may be found at the bookstore of William Peirce. Next to the admirable plates, we are pleased with some of the prose which it contains. Few parrations of equal length surpass that in which the Persian convert is described by Dr. Ross. The name of the author of the following Recollections is not communicated, but he has conveyed to us some definite notions of Mr. Wilber force. We have transcribed a few of them.

Mr. Wilberforce was born at Kingston-up Hull, in the County of York, Aug. 24th, 1759, at the same period, and almost the same year with Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, Mr. H. Thorn ton, Lord Sidmouth, and other leading persons of his time. For a short time after his entrance on public life, in 1780, as member for Hull, h was worldly and careless as to religion; admir ed indeed by every one-his company soughtadmitted into all the fashionable societies and clubs, but in danger of sinking, as many other amiable men have done under the fascination of flatteries, follies, and sins. Upon the change which took place in his religious views, he had to withdraw his name at once from six or sever of these associations.

It will be recollected that this religious change vas promoted by the conversation and advice of Dr. Isaac Milner, during their tour of the continent. A description of it may be found in Mr. Wilberforce's work on Christianity, which was published in 1797, and has gone through nearly twenty editions.

The first burst of this religious change upon his former circle of associates, excited a surprise, and afterwards a grief at such an amiable young man's being lost, as it was termed, as an scarcely now be credited.

He was, however, soon established in public esteem, and, at times produced an unparalleled npression in the House of Commons.

He continued intimate with Mr. Pitt for some years after his election for Yorkshire, going down with that minister often to his country seat and unbending from the fatigues of the Senate. No opportunity was lost by Mr. Wilberforce to impress on his friend the importance of Christianity. Pitt used to say, Every thing sits so well on Wilberforce, that even his religion appears becoming in him.

Circumstances gradually withdrew the two riends from each other, but Mr. Wilberforce always spoke of Mr. Pitt as an old friend, and began a Life of the minister, intending to make it a vehicle of observations on the times in which they both lived, but it was never prosecuted.

The name of Wilherforce will ever be asso ciated with the abolition of Slavery in the Wes India Islands. It was by suggestion of Mr. Pitt, that he first brought the question before Parliament.

They were at Mr. Pitt's country retreat (Holrood House, I think was the name) when Granville Sharpe's proceedings in favor of the slave, and some other public occurrences relat ing to them, became the topic of conversation Pitt said, " Why should you not be the man to the whole This led to that train of measures which terminated in the abolition of the slave trade, under Lord Grenville's administration, in 1907, and the emancipation of the slaves in the colonies themselves, in the year 1833, just before his death. This extreme benevolence contributed largely to his success. I have heard him say, chair, and took the floor. that it was one of his constant rules, on this question especially, never to provoke an adverary-to allow him full sincerity and purity of motive-to abstain from irritating expressionsto avoid even such political attacks as would in dispose his opponents for his great cause. Not only on this occasion did he restrain himself, but generally. Once he had been called during a whole debate, by a considerable speaker of the opposition, "the religious member" in a kind of scorn. The impropriety had been checked by the interference of the house. Mr. Wilberforce told me afterwards that he was much inclined to have retorted by calling his opponent, "the irreligious member," but that he refrained, as it would have been a returning of evil for evil.

Mr. Wilberforce had constantly observed that public men would never attend to him about religion, unless they found that he knew as much as themselves on other topics.

It required some management to draw his out in conversation. But if he was lighted up and in a small circle where he was entirely at ease, his powers of conversation were prodigious. One instance of his playful humor is re lated. The conversation turning on a public man of little talent or influence, Wilberforce sis in writing, better left out."

How totally diverse was the manner and spirit which Romanism does not satisfy, and all who of Wilberforce, in managing the Slavery ques-

fess to tread in his steps in the United States.

REMARKS UPON CHANNING ON SLAVERY BY A CITISEN OF MASSACHUSETTS.

About all the argument in this pamphlet is i upport of the following proposition, " Public sentiment in the Slaveholding States, whether right or wrong, cannot be altered." " Domes Slavery is, in the United States, so intimate ly connected with civil society, that it can never be removed but by one of those tremenday convulsions in which nations perish." this condition of things all hope of exterminating Slavery is desperate by any other means than open, determined, professed hostility." "There has been no insurrection among the slaves in which, however temporary their power, it has not been excited with dreadful cruelty and acts horrible to humanity. To implant better principles is a pious but a very hopeless task." are some conditions in life that no state or cir cumstances can make more deplorable, f i does not cause actual corporeal pain; and a man, whose lot it may be to work in a rice wamp, or toil in a cotton field, to whom nothit that unvarying drudgery is appointed Providence, without hope or possibility of change, may thank heaven that in its mercy it rdained him not to be free." As the writer of this pamphlet professes to be an exceedingly practical man, we can adduce the following facts for his consideration. 1. Slavery has been abolished throughout Spanish America. 2. It has been substantially abolished in St. Domingo and the British West Indies. 3. It has come an end in the Northern States of this country. 4. The Colonization Society of the State of Maryland have commenced the establishmen colonies on the coast of Africa, with the avowed intention of bringing Slavery to an end in that State. This is with the cognizance of the State Legislature, and in accordance with public pinion in the State. 5. In the State of Kenicky, public opinion is nearly ripe for the adoption of measures for the abolition of Slavery. The same thing is true of Virginia. Witess the discussions in her Legislature a few years since. The expressions of opinion in the present excitement are not to be taken as indiating the sober, settled judgment of the people of the Northern Slave States. These facts show that the peaceable abolition of slavery is

ot altogether hopeless Among the misstatements in the pamphlet we otice the following: 1. " The slave district is the most progressive in population." The inrease of the slaveholding states and territories om 1820 to 1830, was 1,349,553, or 30 per ent. That of the non-slaveholding states in the same time, 1.852,391, or 35 per cent. 2. The Slave District is the most likely to adance in influence and political power in the overnment of the country." We suppose that Ohio and Pennsylvania and New York, partly ecause they are non slaveholding states, are fast gaining on Kentucky Maryland and Virginia. 3. "The emigrants go there acquainted with the laws and customs of the country, which they prefer to those of the adjacent free states." Who does not know that the reverse of this is true? that instead of immigrants going to Vir ginia, Kentucky, and Maryland, the citizens of ese states are emigrating to the "adjacent, free states? 4. "It is for no high and honora ble objects that the English slaves enjoy their ipation." Quite a grave assertion to make respecting the motives of such men as Wilberforce and the whole religious com of Great Britain. 5. "Slavery has existed in all time in the fairest regions of the earth and among the most civilized portions of mankind. Are not the principal nations of Europe among the most civilized portions of mankind, and does slavery, in any proper sense of the term, exist in Prussia, Holland, France, Sweden, Den mark, Great Britain? We have no room to follow our practical man any further.

## AM, COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Washington, on Tuesday evening of last week, Dec. 15th. Henry Clay presided. After the annual report was read, Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson of Va. offered a resolution vindicating the benevolence of the plans of the society. He recounted its acts of philanthropy during the 19 years of its existence, and concluded by asking hat the abolitionists had done? Hon Way A. Duer, pres. of Columbia College, spoke next in defence of the society. He was followed by Mr. Gurley in a speech, which, says a correstion Herald. It will be perceived that the colopondent of the Boston Morning Post, was one of the most eloquent ever delivered in the Fiall. Mr. G. presented a series of resolutions, proposing that Congress be memorialized for a ssistance, on the ground that the measures of the society had heretofore been experimental and preliminary. The resolutions were laid on the table. Mr. Clay then called Mr. Mercer to the

He had come, he said, with a determination not to address the meeting, but had yielded to urgent solicitation. The Colonization scheme was very dear to him. It had always received, nd would continue to have his hearty support. From the North and the South it had been assailed by two great parties—the one contendin with mad and blind zeal for immediate emand pation, the other as madly for perpetual slavery. The Colonizationists held council with neither. The Rev. Gentleman from Virginia had asked. The Rev. Gentleman room is done?" He "What have the Abolitionists done?" He should rather have asked, "What have they should rather have asked, "What have they should rather have asked, "What have the fetnot done?" They have forged anew the fet-ters of the slave. They have compelled the master to exercise greater rigor—to watch more circumspectly—to impose new restrictions—to curtail privileges—and make the slave more a salve than before. Have they ever liberated the bondman? ameliorated his condition? multiplied his comforts? What have they done? What have they done with many of these gentlemen in the North. Their many of these gentlemen in the North.

Their motives, he doubted not, were good. He respected them, whilst he deprecated their acts.

They were good men, blindfolded. From his boyhood he admired the motives of every man. erever he had found him, who contended for man liberty. He had looked to the North information, and had been struck with the and assumed by the northern Abolitionist-ticularly with that taken by a truly philanthro pic gentleman, who heretofore had been of them and with them. [He alluded to Gerrit Smith of New York, who is now a member of the Abo-lition Society.] He has, continued Mr. Clay, connected himself with that Society, because, in its overthrow, one of our greatest and best national blessings would be overthrown—Free

Discussion: Free discussion: What is free miscussion? Discussion is antecedent to deliberation—deliberation to decision. The people of the North have no right to decide—therefore no right to deliberate or discuss the subject of Slavery. He made some further remarks on the beuvolent object of the Society, and concluded his speech, which was very brief, by a fervent expression of a wish that the Society, in the energetic language of the West, might 'go ahead.'

[Mr. Clay, we presume, spoke from the impulse of the moment in regard to the right of discussion. On the ground assumed by him, the deliberations which took place a few years since in Congress, at the instance of Mr. Clay himself, in respect to South American independence, were wrong. We have a right to discuss the affairs of Poland-we have no right to decide.]

The Society met again by adjournment on Tuesday evening. The resolutions of Mr. Gurley were discussed for four hours. Messrs. Mercer, Atkinson and Key, asked for the withdrawal of the resolutions.

Mr. Mercer said that to memorialize Congress would be to throw a fire-brand into the National Councils, and prove destructive of the Society. No good could possibly result, and much evil would inevitably ensue. As to the "greatasures" the Society
nothing of them. Such much
holder would interpret as anticipativ
the society or
the Society or
not measures" the Society might contemplate, he slaveholder would interpret as anticipating in-terference with slavery. It would not do. The slaveholder must be with the Society or it could do nothing. He must be conciliated—not offend-ed. The Society had nothing to do with Sla-very. To touch it was foreign to its purpose. He was seconded by Mr. Key. A declaration

of "greater measures" in prospect, implied abolition. It looked like an attempt to concil-iate the Abolitionist—to use the Society as an ultimate means of freeing the country from Sla-very. No such purpose belonged to it—none— none. It was the benefit of the free black that was contemplated, not the slave, and none but the free black, now or ultimately. The resolu tions were for conciliating the North, and looked like deceiving the South, and he hoped they would be rejected.

Other gentlemen from the North and South

took part in the debate: among them Mr. South-nrd, of New Jersey, who eloquently vindicated the North from what the South had brought against her, and said, with much boldness, that the South, by the violence of her measures, was doing more to increase the evils of the colored man—more than had ever been done by any thing in the North. The north had been de-nounced. The denunciation was unkind and unjust. The spirit of the resolutions was right, but at the present time they were inexpedient

### SLAVE TRADE.

From several gentlemen of respectability, who have left the coast of Africa within a short iod, we learn, with the deepest sorrow, the owing particulars, relative to the extent to Slave trade is now pursued on the

Western coast.

At Bissoo, a Portuguese settlement near Gamhis, it is carried on extensively, but not with the open countenance of the local government. The River Pongas, in 9 deg. 50 min. N., and 13 deg. 40 min. W., and 120 miles north of 13 deg. 40 min. W., and 120 miles north of Sierra Leone, is an extensive slave market. The river is navigable for large vessels 60 or 80 miles, and has several slave factories on its About 2000 slaves are carried away Three of the gentlemen saw seve slavers in the river at a time. At the mouth o usiderable number are sold annually, buth of the Gallinas in 7 deg. 5 min. N. II deg. 40 min. W., is the great slave mart north of Cape Palmas. At this place are two very large factories, with their appropriate suite of barracoons, or out-buildings to house the These factories are about 120 feet noth are handsomely fitted up, and elegantly rnished. They are occupied by two Span-rds, whose names we know, one of whom is ery rich. They are said to have their regular gents in New York and Baltimore. No less agents in New Fork and Battimore. No less than eight thousand slaves are annually shipped from this one place.—Slavers are almost always lying there. They saw four slavers at the Galinas in October last. One of them was to sail on the 14th or 15th, with 450 slaves on board. Two of our informants saw them dancing in two circles on the beach. At Sugry River, an pe Mount, about 80 miles north of Monro-n, a considerable number are sold every year. They saw two slavers lying there in October. Cape Mesurado was formerly an extensive slave market before the settlement of Monrovia. It is now wholly broken up. The same was true, in a degree, of the mouth of Junk River. One of the gentlemen has seen the remains of the old slave factory, which stood near the of St. John's River, before Edina and Bassa Cove were planted. In 1834, before the pur-chase of Bassa Cove, 500 were shipped from that place, in a single month. Since then, the Sestras River, in deg. 30 min. N., is, as they suppose, the only remaining regular slave market between Cap Palmas and Monrovia, and, in the number which it furnishes annually, is probably inferio only to the Gallinas.

The preceding article is from the Colonizathe traffic.

KENYON COLLEGE. -Bishop Mclivaine procured on his late visit to England, for the Episcopal Theological Seminary and for Kenyon College, Ohio, orary of about 2000 volumes, including Valpy's edition of the Latin Classics, amounting to 150 vols; also \$12,600 for an edifice for Theological Students. The edifice is to be named Bexley Hall, in honor of the President of the B. and F. B. S., who is prominent benefactor of the institution

## RELIGION IN CANADA.

We have just received the 8th Report of the Canada Education and Home Missionary Society, from which we have learned the follow ing facts:- Episcopal Church. The Clergy of the Episcopal Church are more numerous than those of any other Protestant denomination. The two Canadas compose one diocese, under the jurisdiction of the "Hop, and Rt. Rev. C. J. Stuart, D. D. Bishop of Quebec." The numher of Clergy in Lower Canada is 36 .- Roman Catholics. 3 Bishops, 8 Vicars-general, 7 Colleges, 7 Nunneries, 195 Curates and Missiona ries. Total Clergy 208. Population nearly 500,000. "Gentlemen of long and extensive acquaintance in Lower Canada have affirmed that not one in ten of the French Canadians could read or write."-Methodists. The whole number, "in society," in Lower Canada, ir 1834, was 1914; Clergymen 9. - Church of Scot. land. In 1834, the Clergy were 14 in number .-Baptists, 4 Clergymen .- Independent Presbylerians, 15 .- There are Congregational Churches at Laprairie, Montreal, Russeltown, Stanstead. New-Glasgow, Shipton, and Hull. Meetings

Discussion. Free discussion! What is free dis- | the Hampshire Central Association,] who felt the Hampshire Central the German State of Canada. But while German by W. S. Tyler, of Andover, with the people acknowledge these labors with gratitude, they feel most keenly the bitterness of bereavement at the depurtare of each successive Minister." The amount of funds received, last year, by this Society, was £248.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Peter, the Apostle, by William A. Alcott. Massachusetts Sabbath School Societv. 1836, pp. 188.

Mr. Alcott has the tact of writing in such ray as to suit both aduts and children. A Miscellaneous Intelligence. vein of good sense pervades his volumes. There is nothing of that misty verbiage which runs through some Sabbath School books, and which nakes them real bores to intelligent children Mr. Alcott shows that he studies the Bible with a vigilant eye.

The Stranger's Gift; a Christmas and New

On further examination we do not see any eason to retract the commendation, which we ast week, hestowed on this volume. The contents of the chapters are the following. Introduction, arrival of a German emigrant in this country, American Germans, American Dutch. the environs of the Mohawk, New England, the German Emigrant, the Stranger's Hope, Conclusion. It is an unassuming volume, written in a good spirit, and full of interesting views in relation to the subject of foreign emigrants. No one who buys the book, will regret the expense.

The Great Teacher, Characteristics of our he Great Teacher. Characteristics of our Lord's Ministry, By the Rev. John Harris, with an Introductory Essay, By Heman Humphrey, D. D. president of Amberst Col-lege. Boston, Gould Kendall & Lincoln, Am-herst, J. S. & C. Adams, 1836, pp. 437. Mr. Harris is the pastor of an Independent

for divine instruction, he entitles it THE GREAT TEACHER. The book contains five Essays of nsiderable length, and on the following important topics. 1. The authority of our Lord's teaching. 2. The originality of our Lord's teaching under seven heads. 3. The spirituality of our Lord's teaching. 4. On the tenderness and benevolence of our Lord's teaching 5. Practicalness of our Lord's teaching. Dr. Humphrey, whom all our readers will acknowledge to be a competent judge, remarks, "In reading these Essays, I have been exceedingly interested, as I am sure every person nust be, who is pleased to find weighty and well digested thoughts, imbued with deep Christian feeling, and clothed in perspicuous and polished language. Mr. Harris is a writer of much more than ordinary intellectual powers and cultivation. He writes like one who has long been accustomed to sit at the feet of Jesus. and has eminently profited under his teaching I do not wonder at the avidity which is haster ing the wide circulation of the book in England; or the high terms in which it is recommended by so many of the best judges of its merits in that country. I am sure that it deserves an

the present time, than the object of this volume to turn the minds of all Christians away from ise, controversy, excitement, to the meek and holy Jesus. Angels might look into his character as well as into his redemption. No study can exhaust its wonders; no investigation can wearch to the depth of its mysteries; no lan guage can adequately describe it.

We have read the article on Radicalism e December No. of the Literary and Theo ogical Review, with much satisfaction. We ntend, at an early opportunity, to peruse the view of the German Universities, from the penof Von Savigny.

ton, pp. 340.

Pres. Day gives the following recommenda-

work, it is well adapted to the purpose of giving a view of the Topography of the Heavens, and exciting an interest in this improving and valu-able department of knowledge."

Young Children. By the Author of the little Scholar Learning to Talk. Boston, John Allen & Co. 1835. pp. 180. This book is from the mint where our little

The Boy and the Birds by Emily Taylor,

Youth's Keepsake, a Christmas and New Year's Gift for Young People. Boston, John Allen & Co. 1836, pp. 214.

Three Weeks in Palestine and Lebanon, John Allen & Co, 1836, pp. 181. The Manual of Peace, embracing 1. Evils and

Remedies of War. 2. Suggestions on the Law of Nations. 3. Considerations of a Congress of Nations. By Thos. C. Upham, Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy, in Bowdoin College. New York, Leavitt, Lord, & Co. 1836, pp. 408. An important work, which demands, and will concert of prayer, the kings of I

receive a high degree of public notice. It is the first attempt, so far as we know, to treat the subject connectedly and methodically.

Lectures on the Atheistic Controversy; Delivectures on the Atheistic Controversy, Dentered in the months of Feburary and March, 1834, at Sion Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Forming the first part of a course of Lectures on Infidelity. By the Rev. B. Godwin, with additions by W. S. Andrews. Boston, Hilliard, Gray & Co. 1835, pp. 550. terms of this volume. We have not had time to cut the leaves.

Year's Present, Edited by Hermann Bokum, Instructor in Harvard University. Boston, Light & Horton, 1836, pp. 103.

equally rapid and wide circulation here."

Nothing seems to us to be more important, a

The Geography of the Heavens, and Book of Astronomy, accompanied by a Celestial Atlas. By Elijah H. Burritt, A. M. Third edition, with an Introduction by Thomas Dick, Ll. D., Author of the Christian Philosopher, etc. Hartford, F. J. Hunting-

" So far as I can judge from a perusal of the

Rollo Learning to Read; or Easy Stories for

with designs by Thomas Landse John Allen & Co. 1835. pp. 130.

Rev. Dr. Sharp of this city speaks in high

The 1st No. of the 7th Vol. of the Biblical Repository and Quarterly Observer, will be published on the 1st of January, 1836. Contents. Art. I. Importance of the Mathematical Studies, considered lers, Washington Street, Boston. as a Branch of a Liberal Education, By Prof. Cas well, Brown University. II. Character and Writings of pres. Appleton, By Rev. Thos. T. Stone, East Machias, Me. III. Slavery in the Middle Ages, by New-Ginsgow, Shipton, and Hull. Meetings have been held in Rawdon and L'Assomption.

"The church at Stanstead has been kindly suppled for two seasons past, three months at a time, by brethren from Masaachusetts, [from time, by Prof. Stuart. V. Isaish XV and XVI.]

with a Commentary, translated from the Map of the territories of Edom and Moab. V ligations of Literature, particularly of Phile the Missionary Enterprise, by the Editor. view of the Poetry of Wordsworth. VIII. Notices, Stowe's introduction to the Study of ble, Religion and Literature of the Buddh frey's Grammar, Christian Observer on C Johnson's Translation of Tennemann's H. Philosophy, Baher's Edition of Wielif's Test Upham's Manual of Peace. IX. Select I.

> Remains of Melville B. Cox, late Misria, with a memoir, and a likeness. Base & Horton, 1835, pp. 240. Mc Cox was the first Methodist Missy

> Mr. Cox was the first Methodist Mission America to Africa. He was born in Hallon Nov. 9th, 1799, and died of a fever, July 1 He was a true soldier of the cross, and worthily delineated. His dying words were give up the mission. Africa must be though thousands perish."

COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY: Illu the Holy Scriptures; Landscape illu.

Bible. We understand that Messrs.
Co. of Brattleboro' design to copy all

able plates in the Landscape Hustrau

(of which we spoke last week as as

the illustrations and embellishment

volumes of the Comprehensive Com Companion to it, edited by Ptof. I contain six or eight of them, and u Capitoline Mount," is to be of the frontispiece to the last no 'This volume entitled "II

hurch, in Epsom, England. It being his obd, early in the ensu t be an exceedingly i ject in this volume to bring us directly to Christ. the works which they have und of the Bible, and that all the Commentary will be prepared to take nich, with the Encyclopedia of Rela

volumes, and transmit then old." e view of the Forum, designed to

rtune,—eight columns in a season and capitals, supporting an entate season, presenting the inscription— SENATUS POPULUSQUE ROMANUS INCERD

Destroyed by conflagration, the Sei Rome rebuilt it. ITt. Chronich

NOTICE.

It has been proposed to some of the friends of late DR. WISNER, to take measures for the put tion of a MEMOIR OF HIS LIFE AND LABORS persons having in their possession letters which might be useful in the preparation of set work, are therefore requested to forward them. early as practicable, by some safe conve closed to the Rev. Leonard Bacon, New H Those who find it more convenient to send to B or New York, can send to the care of Henry ! Esq. Missionary Rooms, Boston, -or to the Peters, Office of the Home Missionary

iety, New York.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR TO MR. TRACE,—The time draws near, a many Christians of various denomination engage in the annual concert of pra God's blessing on the labors of the Ar

Peace Society, which is observed at some time between Christmas and on American Christians, to engage by his hands, that he would make spirit of war is abroad in the land, risen up against brother. The with violence and defiled with we shall be involved in foreign we compay the blessings of peace the heart of that man to peace, if only ask it of Him. Can they sing if they refuse, or neglect Should the tempest of war swee and bring all our religious, bene institutions in one tremendous rethousards of precious souls incl. thousands of precious souls in enit will be the fault of the church will lie at her door, if she neithe prays, to prevent it. The moral the universal observance of peac-ings, would banish war forever h to excite the South against the N

not excite their subjects to mand
At is high time for the Christian
try to awake to their duty. It
to set the example to the Christ
They have followed our example rance reform, and they will follow peace reform, should we give a ve Christians, many of you are going world every day.

the peace makers, that "they shall the children of God." Can you go and tell him who died to redeen you never offered a prayer, nor a cent, In behalf of the American Peace Society

DR. PENNEY - Dr. Penney pr sermon to his church and people on the Sabbath last. It was said to be a very

11

CHEEVER'S IMPRISONMING. We know Mr. C. as

ONE Me know Mr. C. as a unlik no fundament as unlik no fundament as unlik no fis there any man on we will move implicitly; so that we'll move below Stone, we believe him peacon Stone, we believe him to be the we'll move the so we'll move the w

FRIGHTFUL CONFLAGRA RIGHTFUL CONTENTS.

most destructive fire which ever
inst continent, broke out in the
Andrews, in Merchant (forme
9 o'clock on Wednesday et
destroyed 500 stores, lying o
bearl, Water, Front, South,
cots, and including full one ha iness establishments of sto whole of the zt blower Wall and the East river, is one vast or of the buildings in this a rept the stores directly on the son Wall street, between But and the control of the son Wall street, between But and the control of the son Wall street, between But and the control of the son wall and the son wall and the son wall and the street of the son wall and the son se merchants were prince n Tyre; not a single one

te than Tyre; not a single one shanests remains. eamoant of property destroyed he stimated from ten to thirty it will not fall below fifteen are of stores burnt in Pearl street, rekoning, is 80; in Water street, 7.8; in South street, 38; in Will street, 15; in Oil 18; Store, Mill, and Beaver, all a little rising of 500. E. es Slip, Stone, Mill, and Beaver all, a little rising of 500. Et as worth, on an average, \$6,00 lone would amount to \$3,000,00 te the stock of goods on hand of uses, (many of the stores were city in a single night! The 16 sill be a memorable day in the The vanity of treasures on n in letters of fire on the cloud

nies in the city of New York, is Millions of dollars. We pres ts assured on the buildings co ompanies.
e quantities of goods, after tores and piled in the streets.

the stores and piled in the streets, so of supposed security, were afters to the progress of the flames. Meaderstand, had deposited the great valuable steek in the store of a frit, and in a few hours this store, the store of their newers, from a care to the store of their newers, were several. It is a store of their newers, were several. of their papers, were saved.' ARTHUR TAPPAN .- It will be

was in a blaze around it, so the control of go to worth, were carried out, and placed beyond the spread of the control of the

loss.

e energies and daring with which
pressed to save Mr. Tappan's ge
seed the bystanders. It was with d
restrained from rushing in after the
out at the door.

[N.

old at the dever-cidents of the Fire.—In one of the don Wednesday night, was a large stre, which, while it was burning, ke on of violent explosions resembling a, though with a much less power meaning this fast, chiefly for the b is, though with a much less power means, who have nover yot settled there acrtain vessel at the head of Ced have exploded as it did, by the metre. One of the largest firms who removed their goods, or a large part store of a friend, which it was quit did ultimately share the same fater and at midnight hired a new store of a friend, which it was quit at and at midnight hired a new store of clock in the morning their goods saited. Early on Thursday, while the raging, they contracted for the iming of their own store, so that in a safter they were burned out, they ogsments made for repairing the dark by men were engaged in removing the artory to a new erection. The fieldide, is Arthur Tappan & Co.

7. Losis Wilkins, I son of Martin S.

Passing along one of the streets, then aring along one of the streets, then aring element, his ears were assaile aing cries of a female, to whom he d, and on hearing from her that her fant, was then in the upper part of in flames, and would inevitably be one did nor instantly fly to its rescue yy sp stairs, notwithstanding the reput her freemen and other spectationevitably periah in the attempt, and tocent, in bed who, unconactions of aying with its little hands, pleased illiancy of the scene, (for the root of the secue). He exized it, and happily sace his escape restored it to the embidistracted mother, who, with the arms around his neck, exclained of the torough with the rams around his neck, exclained to the the first the foresken melitable. Louis Wilkins, [son of Martin S. pman, returned a few months since ast not forsaken me! "

For the Boston PREVENT CONFLAGRAT LEDITOR,—While reflecting editous Fire in New York, I revo what measures could be addeduce our city from such a ceput my thoughts on paper, as and now offer them for publicated, in hopes that some of the hit worthy of attention, by those is always better than remedy.

nendations for Security fro Let the Law which authorizes to aildings of wood above 10 feet

Et Insurance Companies exe ling which they insure, and see not exposed to fire by stoves or ing in contact with wood. If a dations are not attended to, let forfeited. Let the engineers examine str

g whence ashes are removed and see that the place whe ited is a safe one. Let the number of Reservoirs by bet the number of Reservoirs bey are more useful than Hydrar is, because they are out of the and are easily accessible.

Let the Engineers statedly

MENTARY

surance will cover the remaind

o save Mr. Tappan's goods, greatly standers. It was with difficulty they from rushing in after the flames had door. [N. Y. Evan. f the Fire .- In one of the stores con-

esday night, was a large quantity of , while it was burning, kept up a suchave never yet settled the question a vessel at the head of Central wharf, contracted for the immediate re-own arore, so that in about twelve-were burned out, they had all their le for repairing the damage. Yes-engaged in removing the rubbic

alarms of fire; such as giving each Church bell in charge of a particular Watchman, who shall require of every person who first rings a bell, or gives an alarm to tell his name, and where

or gives an alarm to tell his name, and where the fire is, in order to his prosecution if fulse, escape he is known, he would have the less sentenced to so severe a set indeances from which, above all padice ought to be free. Those did with Mr. Cheever's history for a at no loss to guess what those in [VI. Chron.]

TUL CONFLAGRATION!

CUL CONFLAGRATION!

CUL CONFLAGRATION!

CUL CONFLAGRATION!

Cut confer which ever desolated any and, broke out in the store of Companies when on daty, by the Fire Companies.

Cut confer which ever desolated any in Merchant (formerly Exchange) and Merchant (formerly Exchange) and well and the mights are cold and stormy.

13. Let the number of Watchmen be increased, and measures taken that they do not neglect their daty when the nights are cold and stormy.

13. Let the Eugineers examine the Pumps, and see that they are not frozen, or unfit for

and see that they are not frozen, or unfit f

use.
14. Let a standing Reward be offered for the

detection of Incendiaries,

15. Let it be the duty of the Watchmen to see that the bells are not rung longer than is necessary, and thereby lessen the suffering which is thus occasioned to the sick.

It may be said, that these regulations would

be attended with great expense and trouble. But when we were threatened with the Cholera which was depopulating New York, money and labor were not withheld, and by the blessing of labor were not withheld, and by the blessing of providence, on our preparations, we were hut single one of its splendid airs.

In a single one of its splendid airs, and the thermometer one to thirty millions. We fall below fifteen millions. The first below fifteen millions. The finterest fifteen millions millions. The fifteen millions millions chants? A NATIVE BOSTONIAN.

THE COLD WEDNESDAY.

THE COLD WEDNESDAY.

The state of the Thermometer on Wednesday last week is reported at various places as follows:—

Portland—At sunrise, 7 below—noon, 10 below. For 20 years, the mercury had not been so low, at moon, in the month of December, by five degrees. Dec. 25, 1825, at noon, it was 5 below. Dec. 22, 1831, at noon, it was 5 below.

Boston—10 to 15 below from sunrise to sunset—on the Western Avenue and Long Wharf, 16 below at 2 P. M.

Dorchester-13 below at noon, 21 below at 6 P.M.

Dorchester—13 below at noon, 21 below at 6 P.M. Concord, Ms.—20 below.

Gloucester—At 6 P. M. 18 below.

Portsmouth, N. H.—10 below at noon—17 below in the evening. Jan. 25, 1820, the mercury stood at 19 below, at Portsmouth. Jan. 3, 1825, at night the mercury fell to 20 below.

Bangor, Me.—23 below zero—quite moderate to what we appected. rising to what we expected.

Haverhill, Mass-4 below in the morning, 9 be

From the Boston Daily Advertise From the Boston Daily Advertiser.
Wednesday, the 16th inst. is believed to be the
coldest day on record in the vicinity of Boston.
There are several instances in which the thermometer has stood one or two degrees lower for a short
time; none, it is thought, in which it has ranged so
low on the whole through the day from sun rise to
sun down. The 16th was particularly distinguished
for the severity of the cold in the middle of the day
the thermometer varies from 12 to 14 deeps. the thermometer varying from 12 to 14 degrees below 0, in what is usually the warmest part of the day, that is, from noon to 3 o'clock, P. M.

day, that is, from noon to 3 o'clock, P. M.

The following is the average state of the thermometer on the coldest days that have occurred since 1790, ascertained by taking the mean of three observations at the hours of 7, A. M. 2, P. M. and 9, P. M. Jan. 23d. 1792, 8 below 0; Jan. 8th. 1797, 7 1-2 below 0; Jan. 26th, 1807, 6 1-2 below 0; Jan. 18th, 1812, 5 7-10 below 0; Feb. 5th, 1817, 6 below 0; and Feb. 14th, of the same year, 72-3 below 0; Jan. 4th, 1834, 5 below 0. On Wednesday the 16th inst, the state of the thermometer. Wednesday the 16th inst. the state of the the wednesday the join inst. Ine state of the thermometer at the above named hours was 5 below, 13 bylow, and 12 below, the mean of which is 10 below. The thermometer continued to descend pretty regalarly from 7 o'clock, A. M. and earlier, till about 4 o'clock P. M. when it stood at 15 below. Another circumstance which greatly distinguishes this cold day, is its taking places early in the season. day, is its taking place so early in the season.
greatest degree of cold usually occurs between

middle of the months of January and February.

Cambridge, Dec. 17th.

J. F.

Domestic

No Foreign News this week. The papers of yesterday mention the death of the only daughter of Henry Clay; also that Bishop Emory, of the M. E. Church was suddenly killed by being thrown from his chaise, on the 16th of Dec. about 14 miles from Baltimore. We shall give some account of the Slavery debate in Congress next week. The U. S. Bank is to make a loan of \$200,000 te the Insurance

Reservoirs, to see that they are not exhausted.
6. Let the number of Eugines, and Fire Companies be increased, but hoys be excluded from them.
7. Let there be a liberal grant to the Charitahle Fire Association, so that those who suffer by exposure, may, as far as possible, be recompensed for their sufferings.
8. Let measures be taken to prevent false alarms of fire; such as giving each Church bell in charge of a particular Watchman, who shall in charge of a particular Watchman, who shall

The report states that the events of the last year furnish much additional evidence that our naval force in commission, is not adequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce, and suggests the propriety of adding two frigates, three sloops of war, and four steam vessels, to the force now in commission, to be supplyed on foreign stations, or on our own const. The appropriation required for this purpose, annually, as appears from an estimate of the Navy Commissioners, would be four hundred and seventy eight thousand dollars. If this increase of force should be sanctioned by Congress, we shall have in commission, in the year 1836, one ship of the line, six frigates, fourteen sloops of war, five schooners, and one steam vessel, with an addition of three steam vessels in succeeding years, so soon as they can be prepared.

three steam vessels in succeeding years, so soon as they can be prepared.

It is also suggested that additional appropriations are required for the gradual improvement of the Navy Yards, thus providing more ample means for protecting our shipping and public property and increasing the facilities for constructing and repairing our ships of war. The report also urges the importance of establishing a National Foundry for the purpose of casting cannon, shot and shells. This subject was brought before Congress at the last session, but post-poned in consequence of the lateness of the session, and the pressure of more urgent business.

The Report alludes to the propriety of rearing a body of seamen by enlisting into the service of our navy, beys over the age of three and under the age of eighteen, until they should arrive at the age of twenty-one.

of twenty-one.

The importance of making our naval officers intelligent and accomplished, is next urged on the attention of Congress. It is suggested that provision should be made for the admission of one hundred midshipmen at a time, at the Seminary at West Point, to pursue such studies as should be prescribed by the Naval Department, and to be succeeded at the end of one or two years, by another class.

The propriety of constructing a National Observatory is very properly urged on the attention of Congress.

After some remarks relating to the pension fend, After some remarks retating to the pension land, rations of the marine corps, &c.—it is stated that after due examination, and consultation with an able engineer, Loammi Baldwin, a selection of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., is recommended as a proper location for the same. A detailed account is given of the progress of the

A detailed account is given of the progress of the survey of the coast, under the superintendence of Mr. Hasier. Much work has been done on the second triangulations, on the topographical operations, and by the sounding parties.

The Secretary recommends that the salaries of the Clerks in the Naval Department, particularly the Chief Clerk of the Navy board, the warrant clerk, and the clerk keeping the register of correspondence should be raised, so that the first should receive \$1,700 per annum, and the other \$1000 each. It is also recommended that the Superintendent of the South-west Executive building, and the sergeants acting as clerks to the commandant, and staff office of the marine corps, should have their salaries raised. [Boston Gaz.]

TREASURY REPORT. TREASURY REPORT.

The present condition of the treasury is novel in the history of Finance, and its future condition is involved in great uncertainty, and affords a subject for much speculation. The Secretary has accordingly indeged in a pretty wide scope of calculation, leading to results which must be regarded as very uncertain, in consequence of the data on which they are founded being little better than conjectural.

It will be perceived that the aggregate receipts of each of the three last years, including the estimate for the last quarter of the present year, were were so follows:

for the last quarter of the present year, were as ful-

1833, \$33,948,426. 1834, 21,749,935. 1835, 18,176,141. 1835, 18,176,141.

And the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January next, after deducting \$1,100,000 for unawailable funds, will be \$18,047,598.

This balance is subject to the payment of sums already appropriating amounting to

\$8,129,794.

\$8,129,794.
The estimate of receipts for the year 1836, is from Customs \$15,250,000, from Lands \$4,000,000, and rom bank dividends and miscellaneous receipts \$500-100, making a total of

and including the surplus from the present year, §37,797,598.

In this estimate nothing is included for a repsy In this estimate nathing is included not a United ment of any part of the capital stock in the United States Bank, the Secretary having been informed that the Bank had come to no decision on the subject of

the Bank had come to no decision on the subject of a division of the stock.

The expenditures of the year 1836, including 83,826,825 for extraordinary purposes recommended in connection with the military and naval services, are estimated by the Secretary to amount to
\$23,133,640,
which will leave a balance at the end of 1836, if

which will leave a belance at the end of 1830, in Congress should make no further appropriations than those estimated, of about \$14,500,000, which will be subject, like the balance of the present year, to the prespective appropriations not then expended, making an excess in the expenditures of 1836, of about \$4,000,000, over the receipts.

[Daily Adv.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

lishment. The Secretary is of opinion that to secure |

Inhment. The Secretary is of orinion that to secure the mean of an adequate supply of this important material with the proper securities for its quality, the government should be its own manufacturer. Such an establishment could be employed as well for the supply of the Navy, as of the Army.

The Secretary urges strongly a new organization of the milities. He says that hittle practical utility results for a the administration of the present system. He refers to the labors of the Board organized a few years ign, to devise a practicate plan of organization, as d says that their report omtains the outlines of a purject, which with some modifications appears to combine as many advantages as any other that can probally be adopted. He says that in addition to an organization, some inducements must be held out for pa per instructions and equipment. Adequate compes aution must be allowed to the persons required to a sembodied at schools of instruction for a few days in the year.

ary tlansactions of the Department, prior to lat of July 1 st, are brought upon them. Statements made out from these books, and other data, show the condition of the Department on that day, to have been about as follows, viz: Due to Contractors and

Due to Banks \$792,381 97 272,000 00 Whole debt of the Department \$1,064,381 92 Amount due the Department
S1,128,319 29
Deduct for bad and

doubtful debts 131,327 36
Debt esteemed to be 8996,991 93 good Cash on hand

Whole available means 81,040,681 33

Balance of debt over available means on 1st July last 23 700
If the suspended allowances be added 157,000 It will make the debt exceed the available

means on July last

The accounts of the Postmasters for the quarter ending 30th September last, have been so far examined as to show satisfactorily, that the increase of gross revenue over that of the corresponding quarter of last year, is about 12 per cent. The annual saving in the recent letting of contracts was about 20,000. Predicated on an average increase of revenue t1 roughout the current fiscal year of ten per cent, and on a saving of \$25,000 when the contracts recently let shall be executed with necessary alterations, an estimate of the gross revenue and accruing responsibilities for the year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the following results, viz:

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th

June 1836

\$3,292,692 00

Compensation to post-

Compensation to post-\$1,039,958 00 Incidental expenses

Total expenditure 2.816.465 00

Balance in favor of the department \$476,227 00 South Carolina. Senate, Monday, Nov. 30th.—Mr. Hamilton submitted the following pream-

ble and resolutions.

Whereas, the Trustees of the South Carolina College, in the elections made by them, to fill the vacant professorships in said College, have been charged with the design of placing that Institution under the influence of infidelity and irreligion; and that in the selections which they made for the professors elected, the best interests of the College were disregarded, and overlooked.

Be it resolved, the

ind overlooked.

Be it resolved, that a select committee be raised for the purpose of examining into the above alleg tions, and that the said committee have power send for persons and papers,—which was agreed t

A Bill was introduced to repeal an act prohib

the Stucents of the College from using the Stat House te hold their Commencement Balls in. The Callege Commencement was on Monday last The foliege Commencement was on Monday last. For many years past, Commencement has not been so largely attended. Governor McDuffle in conclusion, deivered a most eloquent and appropriate address to the students and professors. He charged the students in the name of the State, not to be extravagant in dress—said the Trustees had decided, that they should have a uniform dress; charged them ever to discrace themselves by nightly rots in the Early on Throrder, while the five was been strongly while the five was been serious for the contraction of \$200,000 to the Insurance Companies of New York, on a transfer of mortgages they were burned to during a very respect to the serious for repairing the during a very respect to the serious for repairing the during a very respect to the serious for the serious

We learn with concern that Dr. Hosack auddenly fell down in a fit of apoplexy this morning at ten o'clock, and is not expected to survive.

| N. F. Evening Post.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LOVELL, late of Vergennes, VI. was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church in Philipston, Dec. 16, 1825. The Introductory Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Stone of Barre; the Sermion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Barstow of Keene, N. H.; the Installing Prayer was by Rev. Mr. Gay of Hubbardston: the Charge by Barstow of Keene, N. H.; the Installing Prayer was by Rev. Mr. Gay of Hubbardston; the Charge by Rev. Mr. Mann of Westminster; the Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Tracy of Petersham; the Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Bates of Templeton; and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Warner of Athol.

Installed over the Second Congregational Church

concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Warner of Athol.

Installed over the Second Congregational Churchs and Society in Sandwich, (Monument) Dec. 16th, the Postmaster General. It states that the post roites cover about 112,784 miles. The mails year 22,869,489, of which distance they were carried 16,874,050 in four horse coaches, 7,817,973 on horses or in sulkeys, 906,959 in steamboats, and 270,504 on rail roads. The number of post offices on the 30th of June last was 10,770, being an increase of 74 during the year.

The lamount of compensation to proprietors 8897,317—incidental expenses \$92,824—cost of transportation of the mail \$1,79,007—leaving a balance in favor of the department of \$236,206.

This mount however liable to be reduced by the admission of additional allowances, the payment of which is suspended. The following extract will further explain the state of the finances of the department. In the first part of the year 1835 additional allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amounting, on the first part of the year 1835 additional allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amounting, on the first part of the year 1835 additional allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amounting, on the first part of the partment. If finally admitted, they will reduce the balance in favor of the Department that year to abest \$679,000.

This old books will be closed when all the pecuniary transactions of the Department, prior to lat of July 1 st, are brought upon them. Statements made out from these books, and other data, show the condition of the Department that year by the payment of the Department that year to be payment of the Department that year to abest \$679,000.

This old books will be closed when all the pecuniary transactions of the Department that year to abest \$679,000.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—A Convention in behalf of Common Schools, will be held at the Town Hall in Framing 13m, on Wednesday the 30th inst. Convention will assemble at 9 o'clock A. M. The day will be occupied with the control of the contro

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. J. W. Shepard, to Miss E. A. Tucker—Mr. Samuel Wheeler, of the firm of Wheeler & Harrington, to Miss Ann Maria S. Sawyer—Mr. James S. Sweet, to Miss Martha H. Lord, of Portland, Me.

ad, Me. In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Joseph In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. Joseph Hutchinson, to Miss Sarah B. Marshall.
In Quincy, by Rev. Mr. Connell, Mr. Loring Whitney, to Miss Susanna Veazie, both of Q. In the Congregational Church at Saxonville, on Thanksgiving morning, by Rev. C. Kidder, Mr. Horatio Stone, merchant, of the firm of Fisk & Stone, the Miss Eliza L. Heald, both of that village.—At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Henry H. Hart, of Chelsea, to Miss Lucy Ann Brigham, of Saxonville.

In Framingham, by Rev. C. Kidder, on the exening of Thanksgiving day, Mr. George Frazier, of Boston, to Miss Susan B. Dadman, of F.

Deaths.

In this city, on Sunday, Mrs. Mary Ann Shelton, aged 39-On Monday afternoon, Mrs. Sarah Horton, years. In Charlestown, Miss Lydia Howe, of Dorchester,

aged 32.
In Wohum, Dec. 18, Frances F. Locke, daughter of the late Capt. Josiah Locke, 20,

or the sate Capt. Joseph Locke, 20.
In Lynn, Susan Chadwell, 60.
In Holliston, Dec. 14th, Mr. Daniel Leland, a revolutionary soldier, 94—on the 13th inst. Miss Elizabeth Prentiss, 71.
In North Brookfield, on the 14th inst. Dea. Walter William 62.

alker, 62. In Ashby, 12th inst. Mrs. Experience, widow of

r. Abraham Haskell, late of Leominster, 76. In New Boston, N. H. 30th ult. Mr. Luther Richrds, Jr. 36. In New Haven, 19th inst. suddenly, Rev. Henry Lines, of the Baptist ministry, 53. He had been for a long time in feeble health, and was found dead in a tenement which he occupied near the head of

ong Wharf.

In Woodbury, Conn. Dr. Samuel Steele, 55. In he act of stepping into his carriage, he fell, and imacdinately expired.

In Hennepin, Illinois, Oct. 22d, Mr. Lyman Denistration.

on Brewster, 51. About 25 years since Mr. B. em-grated from Connecticut to Tennesce, where he was engaged 22 years in mercantile pusuits; and was the founder of the flourishing village of Mount Pleasant. About three years since he removed to Himois. At his decease, he bequeathed to the American Colonization Society ahout \$10,000, and \$2500 for the promotion of Common School Education in Himois. 25th ult. suddenly, at the house of his brother, near Woodville, Mississippi. Col. Israel E. Trask, of Springfield, Mass.

In Rouen, France, Oct. 24, on her way to the South, houng to benefit her health by the climate.

South, hoping to benefit her health by the climate, Mrs. Sarah T. wife of Edward A. Newton, Esq. of Putsfield, Mass. Her remains were taken to Eng-

Pittsfield, Mass. Her remains were taken to England for interment.

[Mrs. Newton was a lady of great mental and moral worth, and her death will be deeply lamented. She became a prefessor of the religion of Christ, while resident a few years since at Calcutta. There she formed an acquaintance with Mrs. Judson, and the excellent English missionary Thomason. Mrs. N. was a daughter of the late Chandler Williams, Esq. of Pittsfield, Ms.—Ed. Rec.]

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

OR Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132

For Sale at WILLIAM PERCES, 9 Cornhi MITH'S GEOGRAPHY. Geography on the tive System; for Schools, Academies and 1

OR Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington ROBINSON GRUSOE. The Life and superising Adventures of Robinson Grusoe, of Volk, Marmer, with a

THE LADY'S CLOSET LIBRARY, Vol. I. The Mary's; or the Beauty of Female Holiness, by Robert Philip, or Makerly Chapel.
INQUIRER'S GUIDE; or Truth Illustanted by Facts. y Rev. Charles Fuch. LETTERS TO THE CENSCIENCE; or the grounds isolatinde and Hope. By Rev. Ambruse Edsant. DR. CHANING ON SLAVERY. Just published and or Sale by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLY, 38. Wash-

ECEIVING BOOK. Quarto size, ruled in e-showing the date of admission, name and age muptl, purent's name, occupation and residence, p PERINTENDENT'S ROLL BOOK. For the Pocke

THE GREAT TEACHER.

NEW BUJULES,

MIE GREAT TEACHER. The Great Teacher; or
Characteristics of our Lord's Munistry, by the Rev.
In Harris, with a D. In Great Conty, by Heman Hum-rey, D. D. President of Amberd Three Human Hum-rey, D. D. President of Amberd Three Human Hum-rey of the Market William of Market Market Market Parket

FIE MINISTRY WE NEED Three Human Hum rice delivered at Association 1944.
ALLY READINGS. Passages of Scripture, selected for all Reading, with applications, by the author of the Testimony, etc.
Inquirer's Guide; or

Have in Press, and will soon Publish,

RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR.

The and Birth Day Persent, for 1286—Edited by Channecy Coiton, 9. D. President of Bristol College, Pennsylvania.

List of Embellishments.—1. Proptispiece, Medallion head of Dr. Bedell, (engraved by James B. Longacre, 2. Vignette, engraved by Go. B. Ellis, 3. The Bride's Departure engraved by J. B. Neglis of the Bristol College, Pennsylvaned by Alex. Lawson—painted by Cheller. 5. Syracuse, engraved by J. B. Neglis of the Miller Baptism, engraved by J. B. Neglis of the Miller Baptism, engraved by J. B. Neglis of the Miller Baptism, engraved by J. B. Neglis of the Miller Baptism, engraved by J. B. Neglis of the Miller Baptism, engraved by J. B. Neglis of the Miller Baptism, and the Companion has been of the Baptism of the Miller Baptism, and the Companion has been often used in Subbath School—Miscellany—Editorial—Footty. An Index closes the volume, the furthernane of moral and religious improvement, and the Companion has been often used in Subbath Schools. The teachers find in almost every number some thing suitable to be read by their scholars, which furnishes the moral that religious improvement, and the Companion has been often used in Subbath Schools. The teachers find in almost every number some thing suitable to be read by their scholars, which furnishes the match the properties of the substitute of the substitute to be read by the scholars during the week, and circulated among them like hooks from the substruction of the work. The Ioditing will suffer to show the engerness with which it is the judgment of such as are looking for Christimas and New Year's Presents."

Fram a Cergman in Boston.

Fram a Cergman in Boston.

Can you go to heave to redeem you, that you or a cent, to obta LADD, Gen. Agent. s & Marvin, boo

PRAYER FOR TH

of peace God can t to peace, if Christians with the peace, if Christians with Can they expect the bles or neglect to pray for it was sweep over our landary benevalent and civil

ndous ruin, and dre souls in endless perdi he church, and the sine neither labors, no he moral effect only e of peace prayer m forever from Chris hes in this country st the North. We endom to unite kings of Europe co s to murder one mount Christians of Euro

will follow it in you are going out of the

eople on the forences to be a very excellent the afternoon, the cha the Lord's Supper,

Farewell, to R'S IMPRISONMENT

mber 25, 1835.

ne at no loss to guess what those i

HTFUL CONFLAGRATION!

HTFUL CONFLAGRATION!
structive fire which ever desolated any
dimant, broke out in the store of Comse, in Merchant (formerly Exchange)
sek on Wednesday evening, and inde 500 stores, Iving chiefly in MerVater, Front, South, William, and
I including full one half in amount of
se establishments of our city. Nearness establishments of our city. Near-of the 21 blocks of stores included in space between Wall street, Broad East river, is one vast heap of rains, the buildings in this space have been buildings in this space have over-tores directly on Broad street, and istreet, between firoad and Wil-id not cross either Wall or Broad chants' Exchange, which cost sev-and dollars, and the South Dutch

xchange street, 31; in Exchange Wall street, 15; in Old Slip, 23; in Stone, Mill, and Beaver streets, shout lattle rising of 500. Estimating these 1, on an average, S6,000, the build-ild amount to \$3,000,000, and if we coke if goods on hand of 600 mercannary of the stores were occupied by ved would be \$12,000,00 value of the Erie canal has vanished a single night! The 16th of December a memorable day in the annals of New

he city of New 100s, we presume that the act of allows. We presume that the do on the buildings consumed in this more than exhaust the means of most more than exhaust the means of most in the more than exhaust the means of most in the more than exhaust the means of most in the more than exhaust the means of most in the more than exhaust the means of most in the more than exhaust the most interest than the more than exhaust the means of most in the more than exhaust the most interest.

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Miscellany.

LETTER FROM MRS. WHITING.

Jerusalem, May 5th, 1835.

Since I last wrote we have enjoyed a most delightful visit from our dear friends from Beyroot. Their party was not so large as we expected or wished, but the season they have spent with us has been a refreshing one to our spirits. Their party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Pease, and Dr. Whiteley, an English Missionary, who will we hope be connected with the Mission at Beyroot. They arrived here on the 11th of April, and left us on the 30th. We visited with them many of the places of interest in and about Jerusalem. Mr. W. went with them to Hebron where were buried Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, and where David reigned seven years. They were absent on this journey three days, which Mrs. Dodlge and I spent about. We afterwards joined the party, and went down to Jericho, the Jordan and the Dead Sea. This was to me a fatiguing journey but an interesting one to us all. We left home on Wednesday morning early, rode most of but an interesting one to us all. We left home on Wednesday morning early, rode most of the day over rough mountains, and reached the plain just in time to pitch our tents before night. We met with no thieves on the way, though the road is to this day often infested with rob-We met with no thieves on the way, though the road is to this day often infested with robbers, so that the pilgrims who yearly visit the Jordan are always attended by the Governor of Jerusalem and a guard. In the morning early we set out for the Jordan, which we reached in about two hours. On its rugged banks we spread our carpets and took our breakfast. Here we talked of the wonderful passage of the children of Israel, of Elisha and Elijah who smote the waters and passed over on dry ground, and of that more interesting scene which took place 1800 years ago when our blessed Lord condscended to be baptised of John. We bathed our feet, drank of the waters, and as we were about leaving the spot, sung that sweet hymn, beginning, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." We rode about two hours more and came to the Dend sea. It is a clear, smooth lake, the waters very salt, and hitter beyond anything I ever tasted. Not a living creature was to be seen in the water or around the lake, and the scene was a dreary one. We returned to the spot where we had the night before pitched our tents, which was shout half an hour distant from the ancient city of Jericho. Our party except Mrs. Dodge and myself visited the town and saw also the fountain, whose waters were changed by Elisha. Jericho is called in Deut. 34-3 the city of Palm-trees, but not a palm-tree is now to be seen any where near the spot. Here you know Zaccheus lived and here our Lord healed two blind men. After a refreshing night's rest we took an early cup of coffee and set our faces towards Jerusalem, which we reached in asfety in the afternoon, heartily glad to dismount our animals and find a shelter from the scorching sun.

a shelter from the scorching sun.

During the visit of our friends we enjoyed one precious communion season around the ta-ble of our blessed Lord, which I think we shall

a shelire from the scorching sin.

Daving the wisit of our feeteds we enjoyed one precious communion season around the table of our blessed Lord, which it think we shall none of us forget.

We are not afone to Securatem. Since the death of Dr. Dodge Mrs. D. has lived with us but he is in a delicate state of health, and it heperont, where she could have the attendance of Dr. Whiteley. We found it trying to segretare. She is a very precious friend,

Our missionary brethren, Mr. Nicolayson and Mr. Calmer, have also gone to Beyroot. The latter appears in a declining consumption, and has removed for a change of air, we fear never to return. Mr. N. will see him considerably settled at Beyroot, and return to us if the Lord will. Horget whether I have mentioned in any edition of the state of health, and has seen for return. Mr. N. will see him considerably settled at Beyroot, and return to us if the Lord will, forget whether I have mentioned in any edition of the state of health, and has perfectly as the same year, were all seasoned in the state of health, and has perfectly and has removed for a change of air, we fear that his work and the state of health, and have the state of health and a controversy with this wicked city, and as though the consense as if the Lord had a controversy with this wicked city, and as though the classifications for warming the state of health and controversy with this wicked city, and as though the classifications for warming the state of health and controversy with this wicked city, and as though the classifications of the state of health and have the state of

We are expecting that Mr. Nicolayson will, on his return, bring with him one of Wortahet's children, a little girl of five or six years, whom we have concluded to educate. She is an interesting child, whose father, we doubt not, is

not live longer contentedly in the

scians and surgeons, were occasioned in the same way. Of 32 persons who died in one year in Annapolis, Maryland, 10 in the opinion of the physicians of that city, died of diseases are associated by spirituous liquor; and of 18 men who died in that city in one year, nine, or one half the whole, were killed in the same way. A physician who lives in the State of New York has for a number of years kept a record of the ages of all the men who died in the town, in which he lives; and he finds that the average of drunkards has been 445-8ths years and that they lived after they became drunkards 113-8ths years; while the average of the soher men was 743-7ths years: making about 30 years difference, upon an average, between the life of the soher man and the life of the drunkard. A distinguished physician has given it as his opinion, that not live longer contentedly in this out doing something for them. seems shut against every effort. For the last two months the great demand for hooks among Armenian pilgrims, which has much. Mr. W. has been in the a few books and going out of neighboring hills, a public roadpose of reading and conversing as well as distributing tracts. without being able to do some both of these ways. With the of whom speak either Greek or from the Morea or Asia, Min trom the Morea or Asia Minor been able to converse much, but of his walks he disposed of some These few were shown to othe inquiry was made for the "book is called, and from that time until left Jerusalem, which was soon we had daily calls for books. sometimes as many as 20 and a sometimes as in a sometimes give them away, but individuals are very desirous to appear too poor to buy. We thought will be valued more buy

we can scatter a little seed in this way.

The pilgrims will in the course of a few months again begin to collect, and there is good reason to believe that the field of labor in this quarter will continue open. In the mean time
Mr. W. is studying Turkish, and hopes by the
next senson to be able to converse with them in
that language.

Sabbath before last we opened our house,

Sabbath before last we opened our house, preaching in Arabic. Mr. Nicholayson prinched, and the novelty of the thing drew a few hearers. Last Sabbath Mr. W. preached to but three natives. Would not the heart of a minister in the United States sink within him, if, out of a population of 15000, he could in the hut three individuals to hear the blessed gos of O, they know not what it is to be a missionary in these dark lands. To labor and toil five long years to acquire a strange and difficult language, and then find no disposition in the people to receive the word of life. One of the greatest trials of a missionary in this country area from ceive the word of life. One of the greatest trials of a missionary in this country are seen from his not being able to get access to the parties. I confess this is a trial of which I had thought but little before I left home, and perhaps the experience of most missionaries does not differ widely from mine in this partientar.

[Newark Daily Advertises.]

To the Editor of the Boston Receiver.

Dear Sir, —Another way in which the acting of ardent spirit, to be used as a drink, rejures the community, is, by increasing its neces. By an examination of prisons, in more than a bundred counties, it has been ascertained, that make than four fifths of their immates were drucked to, or persons, who, when at history, used freely the drunkard's drink. And often in a great najority of cases, they commuted the very critical for which they were imprisoned, when under the influence of intoxicating liquor. LICENSE LAWS .- NO. III. the influence of intoxicating liquar, wherever the selling of such liquor has prohibited, while industry, health and profit have been greatly increased, the runds crimes has been surprisingly diminished. I criminal docket of the courts has been always cleared, and the jails become comparative empty. Take the following as specimens cases generally. Of 643 she were committed to the house of correction in floston, in a year, 453 were drunkn is; and the large stated, that he did not believe, that there are 10 among the whole, that were not itsempter. Of those committed by the Police Court who are about as one to 13 and as half of he who is provided in the provided in t rimes has been surprisingly diminished.

Another way in which the traffic in ardent

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Smyrna, letter a sort of female boarding school. There are many obstacles in the way of this, or of collecting a day school. The greatest of these are the prejudices against female education. The females are considered by the men as an inferior sort of beings, not much above the brutes. It is a fact they are almost as ignorant as the brutes. You can have no correct idea of the degraded state of the women about Jerusalem: and I am glad your hearts are not pained as mine is by the sight of misery which I cannot relieve. I sometimes feel as though I could phia, 700 in the opinion of the College of physical substantially the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined this subject, throughout the world. Of 91 adults who died in one year in New Haven, Conn., 32 according to the testimony of the Medical Association, were occasioned by interview. I sometimes feel as though I could phia, 700 in the opinion of the College of physical substantially the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined this subject, throughout the world. Of 91 adults who died in one year in New Haven, Conn., 32 according to the testimony of the material transport of the substantially the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined this subject, throughout the world. Of 91 adults who died in one year in New Haven, Conn., 32 according to the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined the substantially the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined the testimony of the great body of intelligent and temperate physicians, who have examined the testimony of the testimony of the testim NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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-statistics of the Presbyterian Church; short Biogra-

soler man and the life of the drunkard. A distinguished physician has given it as his opinion, that let 10 young men begin at 21 years of age, to use hut one glass of spirit, only two oz. a day, and never increase the quantity, that nine out of 10 will, upon an average, shorten life more than 10 years. But if moderate drinking shortens life upon an average only five years, and drunkenness only 20, and we have in this country only five moderate drinkers to one drunkard, it would cut off, in the course of 30 years, more than 40,000,000 years of human life. This would be equal to the loss of 20 years of life for 2,000,000 men. Nor is there any reason to suppose, that this is a loss of human life. This would be equal to the loss of 20 years of life for 2,000,000 men. Nor is there any reason to suppose, that this is a loss of human life greater than is actually occasioned, by the use of strong drink. Who then can avoid the conclusion that the traffic in it is highly injurious to the community, and also a palpable and gross violation of the law of God. And if so, it is not at unconstitutional, that, for the purpose of device of the day of Femals Holines. The Lady's Closet Distance, and the Free Congregational Church, in the Life and Death OMargaret Ann Walton, Inquire. Guide; or Truth Illustrated by Facts. By Children's Guide; or Truth Illustrated by Fac

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For the Boston Recorder.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Wilmington, Dec. 2, 1835, Mrs. Lucy lond, aged 54, wife of Joseph Bond, Jun.

The subject of this brief notice had been for years professor of the religion of Jesus, and had adorned religion by a life of uniform and consistent piety. In life is shone forth the mild graces of the gospel. She had a tender and sympathetic nature, a heart that felt for others' woes, and a hand ever ready to profier relief. What she was in the family, how cheerfully and uniformly she discharged her various duties, can be known by those only who have long experienced her tender assiduties and invaluable services. Suffice it to say, that she was a faithful and affectionate wife, a tender mother, a true and constant friend, beloved in the domestic circle, and respected by all. Silently did she scatter her alms among the poor; nor was she parsimonious in contributing to the benevolent objects of the day. But her brightest record is in the hearts of her friends, or rather, as we trust, in heaven.

During the long and painful sickness which terminated her mortal existence, she uniformly expressed a cheefful acquiescence in the will of God. Frequently did she testify to the love and preciousness of the Saviour, and that all her hopes of salvation were built on him. She met the great destroyer without alarm, longing, as the time of her release drew near, to be absent from the body, that she might be present with the Lord. If any thing now occasions her solicitude in that bright world upon which she has entered, it is, we doubt not, that her surviving children and friends may be induced without delay to yield up their hearts to the Saviour, and thus be prepared to participate with all the redeemed in the happiness of heaven. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

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